



The Hongkong Telegraph.



No. 3421

SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1893.

SIX DOLLARS PER QUARTER

Banks.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 2,000,000
CAPITAL CALLED-UP 251,993.15

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Wm. Keswick, Esq., Chairman.
Adolf von Andre, Esq., F. D. Sassoon, Esq.,
Egbert Isaac, Esq., H. D. Stewart, Esq.,
David McLean, Esq.

HONGKONG COMMITTEE:
The Hon. J. J. Keswick, | The Hon. C. P. Chater,
H. Hopkin, Esq.

Head Office—3, Princes Street, London.
Branches—Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.
Agents—Penang, Singapore, and Yokohama.

RATES OF INTEREST.
ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS
AND FIXED DEPOSITS, can be ascertained
on application.

CHARTREY INCHBALD,
Manager.
Hongkong, 10th April, 1893. [199]

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

LATE
THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE
BANK OF INDIA, LONDON
AND CHINA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL 1,000,000
SUBSCRIBED 1,125,000

BANKERS:
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT
ACCOUNTS at the rate of 2 per cent.
per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—
For 12 Months 5 per cent.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 3 " 3 " "

JOHN THURBURN,
Manager, Hongkong. [199]

HONGKONG, 4th February, 1893.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital 1,000,000
Subscribed Capital 500,000

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:
D. Gillies, Esq., Chairman.
Chow Tung Shing, Esq.,
W. Wotton, Esq.,
Kwan Hoi Chun, Esq.,
C. F. Hing, Esq.,
Chief Manager,
GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Branches—London, Yokohama, Shanghai,
Amoy and Foochow.

BANKERS:—
The Commercial Bank of Scotland,
Parrs Banking Co., and The Alliance Bank (Ld.).

Interest for 12 months Fixed, 5 per cent.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 3 " 3 " "

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:
Hongkong, 12th December, 1892. [8]

Insurances.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS
ABOUT THE
STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

- 1.—HALF A MILLION STERLING per annum is being paid in Death claims year by year.
- 2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to upwards of Seven Million pounds Sterling and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.
- 3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong.

SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept FIRE and MARINE INSURANCES on favourable terms.
Current rates, and a guaranteed Bonus equal to that paid by the local Offices.
S. J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1892. [475]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL TAELS 500,000 } \$500,000.00
EQUAL TO }
RESERVE FUND } \$318,000.00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Lai Sing, Esq.,
Lo Yuen Moon, Esq.,
Lo Yuen Shun, Esq.,
MANAGER—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS ON GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES in all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRINCE STREET,
Hongkong, 17th December, 1892. [189]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED 87,500,000

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST,
Hongkong, 21st February, 1893. [173]

CAPTAIN CH. ROBINSON,

COAL CONTRACTOR,
COMPRADORE AND STEVEDORE.

CHIPS VISITING MANILA SUBMITTED WITH PROVISIONS, DUNNAGE, &c. WATER AND BALLAST BOATS.

Manila, 15th March, 1893. [198]

Intimations.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the OFFICES of the COMPANY, No. 2, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 1st day of May, 1893, at 3 o'clock in the Afternoon, when the subjoined Resolution will be proposed:—

That the first Subsection of Article 103 of the Articles of Association of The China Fire Insurance Company, Limited, with its marginal note, be expunged, and that in lieu thereof the following Subsection and marginal note be inserted, viz:—

It may invest the Funds of the Company, in or upon English, Indian, and Hongkong Government Stocks, Bonds, and Funds, and in or upon the Stocks, Bonds, Funds, and Securities of any Foreign Government, Country, or State, and upon Mortgage of freehold or leasehold property in Hongkong or elsewhere, and in or upon deposits with or loans at interest to any Banking Institution wherever established, and in or upon such other Securities as it may in its discretion think fit, and may from time to time convert or realize any monies so invested and re-invest the same in or upon any of the Securities aforesaid as occasion requires.

By Order of the Board.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 8th April, 1893. [435]

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above COMPANY will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company, 48 and 49, Queen's Road Central, on TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Governing Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts for the year 1892.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th instant to the 22nd instant, both days inclusive.

By Order,

JOHN A. JUPP,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1893. [445]

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

AFTER this date NO FULLY PAID-UP SHARES of this Company will be TRANSFERRED, on which the Calls on the NEW SHARES standing in the same Name remain Unpaid.

By Order,

R. LYALL,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1893. [444]

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

SIX PER CENT. DEBENTURES.

SECOND DRAWING.

NOTICE.

INTEREST DUE on the above DEBENTURES for the Six Months ending 18th instant, and the 200 DRAWN DEBENTURES, will be PAYABLE on and after WEDNESDAY, 19th instant. Holders are requested to deposit their Debentures at the Office of the Undersigned, for the necessary endorsement, between the hours of 10 A.M. and NOON on the 17th and/or 18th instant.

Payment of the Drawn Debentures, as per published List, and interest on all Debentures will be made on application at the Office of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on and after 19th instant.

By Order,

R. LYALL,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 12th April, 1893. [452]

THE MIKE COAL MINING COMPANY.

THE MIKE COAL is a BITUMINOUS COAL

of dark reddish color. For steam purposes it has been pronounced to be the best and the most economical of all the Japanese Coals. Its export is increasing yearly, and the opinions expressed by several of the largest regular consumers are in testimony of the excellent qualities of this coal.

Attention is called to the following advantages to Ship Owners and Captains, who coal their bunkers direct from the Undersigned:—

FRESHNESS of the coal.

UNIFORMITY of quality.

FREEDOM from impurities.

Supply in any quantity on shortest notice.

Quick despatch.

BEST of weight, etc., etc.

MIYU BUSSAN KAISHA,
Sole Agents.

Hongkong, 5th September, 1892. [290]

KING WO CHEONG.

COAL MERCHANTS, SHIP'S COMPRA-DORES, STEVEDORES, &c.

Have for Sale a cargo of pure AKAIKI COAL, ex GODOWN and ex SHIP.

MR. J. W. BOYD, Superintendent at Kowloon Dock, reports that AKAIKI COAL GIVES TEN PER CENT. BETTER RESULTS than any Japanese Coal he has ever used.

For full particulars as to price, &c., apply to

KING WO CHEONG,
No. 21, Praya Central,
Hongkong, 1st February, 1893. [187]

Intimations.

W. POWELL & CO.

ARE LANDING EX S.S. "NINGCROW"

OVER 300 PIECES OF

NEW SUMMER DRESS GOODS.

ANY LENGTH CUT. PATTERN FREE BY POST.

W. POWELL & CO.

Hongkong, 15th April, 1893.

W. BREWER.

QUEEN'S ROAD.

SLAZENGER'S DEMON TENNIS BATS.

CHAMPION TENNIS BATS.

ALLIANCE TENNIS BATS.

WIMBLEDON TENNIS BATS.

FAVORITE, FALCON, &c.

SPECIAL BLACK GUT BATS. AYRES' REGULATION TENNIS BALLS.

SLAZENGER & SONS' 1893 BALLS. FAULTLESS UNDERSEWN and other BALLS.

FOOTBALLS. BOYS' CRICKET SETS. PARLOUR SKITTLES and other Games.

TENNIS BELTS for Ladies and Gentlemen.

TENNIS SHOES (Renshaw's) both Ladies and Gentlemen.

GUIDE TO HONGKONG, CANTON and MACAO.

W. BREWER,
UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL.

Hongkong, 7th April, 1893. [449]

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

BLACK GUT TENNIS BATS, Ivorid handles.

BLACK GUT TENNIS BATS, Cedar handles.

SLAZENGER'S "DEMON" TENNIS BATS.

AYRES' "CHAMPION" TENNIS BALLS.

AYRES' "WIMBLEDON" TENNIS BALLS.

L. C. & Co.'s "OLYMPIAN" TENNIS BALLS, 4 per dozen.

"CAVENDISH" SETS POLES and NETS.

"EUREKA" POLES. CHEAP ASH POLES.

STEAM-TARRED NETS, COPPER ROPE for tops of nets.

BAT PRESSES. TENNIS BAGS. BAT OIL.

TENNIS SHOES.

LAWN MOWING MACHINES. [The "Parlo," \$17.

[The "Healey," \$13.50.]

HONGKONG, 2nd March, 1893.

KELLY & WALSH, LD.

SALTERS' CELEBRATED BLACK GUT TENNIS BATS.

AYRES' 1893 CHAMPIONSHIP TENNIS BALLS.

SALTERS' ALL BUCK, RED RUBBER TENNIS SHOES.

TENNIS NETS AND POLES.

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED.

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1893. [7]

THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, "Kremlin"—A. B. C. Code.—TELEPHONE, No. 32.

PROPRIETORS.....THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL—the most commodious and best appointed Hotel in the Far East, affords unequalled accommodation to travellers and others. It is situated in the centre of the town, opposite the General Post Office and the Hongkong Club, adjacent to Pedder's Wharf (the principal landing stage of the Colony) and in close proximity to the Banks and Shipping Office.

THE HOTEL STEAM LAUNCH conveys passengers and baggage to and from all Mail Steamers. THE TABLE D'HOTE, at separate tables, is supplied with every delicacy, the *chefs de cuisine* being under experienced supervision.

THE BED-ROOMS, with adjoining Bath-rooms, are lofty and well ventilated, open on to spacious Verandahs, are lighted by gas and fitted throughout with electric communications. The Reading, Writing and Smoking Rooms, Ladies' Drawing Rooms, the new Bar and public BILLIARD ROOMS (Six English and American Tables) are fitted with every convenience. A handsomely appointed GRILL ROOM, where chops, steaks, &c., are served at any hour, adjoins the HOTEL, and is under the same Management.

THE WINES & SPIRITS are selected by an Expert and the BEST BRANDS only are supplied. HYDRAULIC ASCENDING ROOMS of the latest and most approved type, convey passengers and baggage from the Entrance Hall to each of the five floors above.

NIGHT PORTERS and WATCHMEN are continually on duty.

R. TUCKER,
Manager.

Hongkong, 12th February, 1892. [108]

W. ROBINSON & Co.

(UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL) HONGKONG.

PIANO TUNING.

SATISFACTORY WORK GUARANTEED.

SINGLE TUNING 5.00.

6 TUNINGS A YEAR 25.00.

INCLUDING MINOR REPAIRS AND THE KEEPING OF THE PIANO IN GOOD ORDER AND CONDITION.

PIANOS BOUGHT, SOLD OR TAKEN IN EXCHANGE, PACKED, REMOVED AND STORED.

Hongkong, 14th February, 1893. [161]

Intimations.

SHANGHAI RACES.

THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CIE.

AND THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY

AND THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

will issue RETURN TICKETS to SHANGHAI by their Steamers, available for return by either Line, and allowing of One Month's Stay at SHANGHAI.

Fares:—First Saloon.....\$60
Second ".....\$40

Hongkong, 14th April, 1893. [462]

NAVAL AND MILITARY RIFLE MEETING.

THE NAVAL AND MILITARY RIFLE MEETING will take place at KOWLOON RANGES on the 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th April. Firing to commence daily at 9 A.M.

The following Competitions (ALL COMERS) will be entered for on the Ground, at the Committee Tent, and the Competitors squadded at the time of entry.

VANISHING MAN. Open every day during the Meeting from 9 A.M.

MORRIS TUBE. Meeting from 9 A.M.

ALL COMERS, 500 yards, open from 2 P.M. to 5.40 P.M. on the 17th and 18th.

ALL COMERS, 200 yards, open from 2 P.M. to 5.30 P.M. on the 19th and 20th.

The VOLLEY FIRING will take place at 2 P.M. on THURSDAY, the 20th, instead of on the 19th.

CARBINE "300 YARDS" COMPETITIONS will be on THURSDAY MORNING, 20th inst.

THE LADIES' COMPETITION on THURSDAY, the 20th.

Firing to commence on the Military Range about 3.30.

The Prizes will be presented at 5.30 P.M.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. RAYNELL and the Officers 1st Shropshire Light Infantry the Band will play during the Afternoon of the 20th.

LUNCHES can be obtained daily at the Match shed near the 300 yards Firing Point, Military Range. Price, 75 Cents.

F. W. ROBINSON, Major,
1st Shropshire L. I.,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 13th April, 1893. [450]

TENDERS.

TENDERS for REPAIRS as per Survey Report to the HULL of the Steamship "CHARLES TOWER," will be received at the Office of the Undersigned up to the 17th instant, at NOON.

For the MITSUBI BUSSAN KAISHA, Y. FUKUHARA,
Manager.

Hongkong, 14th April, 1893. [465]

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL SESSIONS of HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES of the PEACE will be held in the JUSTICES' ROOM, at the MAGISTRACY, at Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon of TUESDAY, the 15th day of April, 1893, for the purpose of considering the following applications from—

(1) J. C. L. ROUGH to remove his business as a Licensed Publican now carried on under the sign of "THE PRAYA EAST HOTEL," at the Premises known as house No. 38, Praya East, to the Premises known as house No. 3, Arsenal Street, under the sign of "THE EASTERN HOTEL."

(2) MARTIN HANSEN for the transfer to himself of the Adjunct Licence now held by E. F. CHS for the Premises known as houses Nos. 21 and 23, Pottinger Street, under the sign of "THE CRITERION RESTAURANT."

(3) JOHN SMITH for a Publican's Licence to Sell and Retail Intoxicating Liquors in the Premises known as houses Nos. 7 and 8, Elgin Road, British Kowloon, under the sign of "THE SMITH'S HOTEL."

H. E. WODEHOUSE,
Police Magistrate.

Magistracy,
Hongkong, 10th April, 1893. [441]

SITUATION WANTED.

A HOUSE NURSE.

Address Mrs. D. JOSEPH,
c/o Hongkong Telegraph Office.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1893. [440]

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned begs to notify the Public that he has bought from the Official Trustee the GOODWILL and STOCK-IN-TRADE of the TEEN YIK OIL SHOP, No. 44, Bonham Strand West, and that he will carry on the same Business in the same place and under the same Style.

MOW TACK.

Hongkong, 14th April, 1893. [464]

DR. KNORR'S

LION BRAND

ANTI-PYRINE

(DOSE FOR ADULTS 15 TO 35 GRAINS TROY.)

It is the most approved and most efficacious remedy in cases of HEADACHE, MIGRAINE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, FEVER, TYPHUS, INFLUENZA, DENGUE, ERYSIPELAS, HOOPING COUGH, and many other complaints. It is also the very best Antiseptic. Highly recommended by the Medical Faculty. Ask for Dr. KNORR'S ANTI-PYRINE! Each Tin bears the inventor's signature "Dr. KNORR" in red letters.

"DERMATOL" is the best Vulnerary; it is used in disinfecting the clothing of Wounds, is described as amazing.

To be had at every reputable Chemist and Druggist.

Supplies constantly on hand at the China Export, Import and Bank Co.—Sole Agents for China.

Beware of spurious imitations.

Hongkong, 14th April, 1893. [406]

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

WE have Authorized Mr. FRITZ AUGUST MEYER to sign our Firm per Procuration from this date.

JULIUS MANNICH & Co.

Takow—Taiwanfoo,
1st April, 1893. [451]

Auctions

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have been favoured with Instructions to Sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at No. 5, CAMERON VILLAS, MOUNT KELLET, THE PEAK, ON

MONDAY next, April 17th, 1893.

THE WHOLE OF THE VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS,

Comprising—

DRAWING-ROOM SUITE, Handsomely CARVED

and without any of the accessories usually brought into play upon similar occasions. To enumerate or describe them here is to restate many new facts will be appreciated, and with them it is to be hoped an interpreter who possesses some slight knowledge of the Queen's English. The enjoyment of the performance was marred by the utter incapacity of the person who was engaged for that purpose and his failure in that sphere was only equalled by his efforts on the piano. To-night's "show" will be under the patronage of H.E. the Governor.

CANTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CANTON, 12th April, 1893.
The Shamen Musical Society gave their first concert at the new Club Theatre last night. As everybody was invited to come and no charge for admission was asked I thought I would go, and accordingly went. A rather severe thunderstorm just stopped in time and allowed us to get there dry, but we had to wait through an inch deep of water to get to the door of the theatre, because the fire engine, which was in attendance in case of accidents, had spread itself on the chumun pathway. As the concert did not begin punctually at 9 p.m. we had time to admire the dress or other attractions of the ladies. They were, with a few laudable exceptions, in low evening dress. Mrs. Ross and Mr. Coffe opened the ball with a piano duet, which was a beautiful piece and well played. Mrs. Wieve, who was next on the bill, was conspicuous by her absence, but Mr. Kahn was kind enough to play in her place and deserves great thanks not only for the masterly way in which he played but especially for the amiable readiness with which he came forward. Next came a duet, Mrs. R. Bose, piano, and Mr. Sutton violin, Mr. Sutton is a very good player on this difficult instrument, but as was well that his time came before Mr. Coffe's violin. "Adagio in Mendelssohn." Although the effect of his beautiful playing was marred considerably by the noise of the pouring rain, he still made the success of the evening. Mr. Butler, who by the bye is the chief promoter of the musical society and who did his best to keep things going lively, gave a little German song prefaced by a long explanation which we fortunately could not understand; presumably it was in German but the song was very pretty and so well rendered that the genial President was asked for an encore. Two more songs by "The Society" were then sung by three gentlemen, brought to a close the first and second part of the programme, the last one especially—"The Violet and the Bee," was very pretty and with a little more practice and less giggling would have been a great success. Altogether it was a very pleasant evening and the enthusiastic applause showed that everybody enjoyed it greatly, and thoroughly appreciated the efforts and kindness of the society.

TALES FROM FAR CATHAY.

THING FONG'S SCREEN.

(Written for the Hongkong Telegraph.)

It is a quiet evening—a regular tropical evening like we often get here in Hainan. I am reclining in a long easy chair on the veranda outside a small bungalow. All is quiet, save the faint but monotonous hum of innumerable mosquitoes—th-y always do hum when prospecting about your person for a bit spot; but they generally perch on your nose and begin preliminary operations there. With their hum comes the more distant melody of a few distant violins, left to croak and chatter in a pond until such time as the boy Ah Choo—always call our male servants, whether young or aged, "boy" in Chinese—have laid out for two in my study. With the croaking comes the still more distant howl or yelp of the proverbial village "wong" or low-caste dog that generally tries to gnaw your trouser legs should you pass his way. As I said before, it is a quiet tropical evening, and if it were not for these rustic sounds all would be quiet. That does not interest you, though; but they are part and parcel of a tropical evening. You would not feel at home—or rather, you would not feel away from home—if it were not for them. But something reminds me still more where I am for the moment my faithful little wife—my little Ah Lee from Soochow.

You can see at a glance that there is no western blood running through her veins, nor is she Hainanese, Cantonese or Pekingese, by the way in which her long dark hair is made up, gracefully curved down round the ears and gathered in a large plait at the back; you can see, too, by her pretty sallow complexion, worked in about the neck and arms with flowers and artistic forms, and her neat little black divided skirt with blue oblique stripes beneath. She has not those ugly little cramped hocks like the women of China too often have to stalk upon, because her poor old father took the tight bandages off her feet directly her mother died, when she was quite a babe. He was a sensible old man, was my father-in-law Ting Fong.

It is not often that a "foreign devil" marries a Celestial woman—especially one of a good family. Perhaps you would like to know how I managed to do so.

Well, I am beginning to feel communicative—probably through the soothing influence of a decent cigar and another whisky and soda, which the boy has brought me—will just tell you how I all came about.

When I was living in Hankow some years ago I became acquainted with a very intellectual and respectable old Chinaman of the beggar-by-choice type—not a rare specimen in the Far East, where every man with a comfortable income has to walk about in such ancient garments that the only difference between the beggar and the gentleman is that the latter has a few dollars in his pocket and the former has a few dollars in his head. I was rather surprised that such a rakish looking old pauper should speak English so well—not "pidgin" English, but *pure* English—and that he should have any cause to be interested in the shipping.

He was a regular old cude, and I took possession of him as such, asking him to take a seat, which he did. I offered him a drink, which seemed to please the old fellow, but yet he refused all my pressing invitations to partake of a whisky and soda, brandy and soda, port, sherry or beer. So I guessed he had never got away beyond Chinese "samshoo." I was wrong, though. The truth was he only drank champagne but knowing how small was my income as a Tidewater he would not ask for it. He then extracted a cigar case from his greasy old coat and offered me a remarkably good Manila—La Paz, de Oriente brand.

We became friends, but he was very reticent as to himself—and apparently very poor—still he knew me thoroughly, he'll be—

Had judged my worthiness impartially, and not one measure had been left unwelcomed. Then he asked me one day to go home with him to "chow." After traveling in single file a regular labyrinth of back streets and alleysways crowded with lean men and mangy dogs, we turned a corner, crossed over a timber-yard close to the water-side, and passed through a low dilapidated arch and through a door, and entered his private residence—the magnificent but secluded home of my beggarly-looking old friend the merchant prince in disguise.

Once under his own hospitable roof I found that all *facinto* and reserve had been left outside; and he invited me to make myself at home—lounge on his velvet and satin covered lounges, feast my eyes upon the profusion of beautiful tapestry and costly scrolls and tables that adorned the walls, puff smoke through the cool silver water-pipe, and drink his iced champagne.

After my eyes had leisurely wandered over the superb adornments that only wealth could command and a woman's hands arrange, my eyes languidly rested upon the graceful form of a Japanese woman deftly worked on a large Japanese screen; her head was resting against a fault tree, and her strangely bright and expressive black eyes stared fixed upon me.

Whilst admiring the lifelike depth and lustre of those eyes they suddenly moved. And then the original painted eyes closed over. But I took a great interest in that screen after that—especially when the eyes moved. I was careful, you may be sure, not to look surprised again or to do more than exchange a glance or two; because old Ting Fong did not know how the screen worked. He was rather short-sighted.

All my courtship was done through the medium of that interesting piece of furniture; and when old Ting Fong a few months afterwards, died from respectable old age, I married his charming little daughter; the screen, like the old clock on the stairs, never would work again when the old man died; but we, nevertheless, kept it as a dear old cherished relic of bygone courtship days. It was the old man's wish that we should marry; and by thus obliging him I saved his property from the mandarins, who, shortly after we became acquainted, had found out that he was rich in worldly possessions. And the "squeezing" process that had commenced to subvert him to, hastened his death—at least, so I am inclined to think. But he died peacefully and contentedly, knowing that he had confounded them, and that his little Ah Lee was safe and happy in the care of one whom he had learned to trust and honour with his friendship.

GOVERNMENT VERSUS PEOPLE.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

In the dispute between the Hongkong Government and the people's representatives, we have said all that can be said, and have given the best of our ability, and if no good has resulted the reason must be that plain argument of the simple two-and-two-make-four kind cannot find a hearing with those who have the power in this colony—the Government, armed with the arbitrary power of doing good or evil at will, the latter usually by preface—en- with the people, armed with the stronger but inexplicably dormant power of resisting insult, resisting oppression, and confining mad imbeciles in an asylum when their liberty has become intolerable.

It may, however, be interesting to those who are fighting blindly without adequate support, to know what outsiders—strangely impartial critics—think of the struggle and of the combatants' behavior. Mr. Henry Labouchere, M.P., is a man who fears nothing, and who says what he thinks absolutely without bias. He writes in *Truth* on the 6th March—

"My attention has been called to a strongly worded protest which the unofficial members of the Legislative Council of Hongkong have addressed to the Marquis of Ripon in his official capacity. It seems that in view of a considerable diminution of the income of the Colony, these gentlemen have seriously set themselves to consider means of curtailing expenditure, and, in pursuance of their object, carried resolutions in the Finance Committee of the Legislative Council reducing the salaries of the principal Civil Servants to a scale in force in 1890, which scale had been increased in that year in consequence of a temporary increase in rentals and in the cost of living. In Committee of Council, however, where the Official Members are always in a majority, their proposals were swept away, and the Appropriation Bill, securing undiminished salaries, passed by a vote of those who were directly and personally interested from a pecuniary point of view in the matter at issue. The strength of the case which the memorialists make out should be sufficient to secure the rejection of the ordinance in the form in which it has been passed. It would be an abominable injustice that an official should be able to enrich himself at the expense of a Colony, the welfare of which they have presumably under their care."

The *Bombay Gazette* of February 18th thus summarizes the point at issue—

"Hongkong has very expensive administrative machinery, a fact which the official members dispute, and the unofficial members continuously maintain. The only way in which the unofficial members among whom the Hon. Mr. Whitehead is the moving spirit, strive to economize by reducing official salaries. But it required no great effort on the part of those most directly interested to prove by chapter and verse that neither the Legislative Council nor any other power, excepting always Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, could reduce Colonial salaries, which are as unalterable as were the laws of the Medes and Persians. Then, and there, the case must go to the Secretary of State. And accordingly the unofficial members have approached Lord Ripon with a long representation protesting against the Supply Bill for the coming year. The Governor, through whom the memorial was addressed, was asked to wire home the purport of the document, and he did so, but the unofficial members, though complying with formalities in this respect, requested that the Secretary of State should address his reply direct to them or their doyens, alleging that on other occasions the representations they made have never been replied to or acknowledged. It is not probable that this request will be complied with, but the financial position of Hongkong is such that the acrimony imported into the proceedings of the Council is easily understood. When the salaries were increased the cost of living had grown heavier, and the Governor Sir William De Vaux, in a review of the position of the Colony, referred with satisfaction to the increased market value of the shares in all Hongkong registered companies, to the enormous rise in the value of land, and the certainty of a further increase therein leading to a great enhancement of revenue from land sales and crown rents, to the increased values of taxation, and to its vast commerce. No stronger case in favour of an increase of salary could have been made out, and the Civil Servants got it. Now, however, it is contended that the restrictive legislation in Australia against Chinese immigration, the increased cultivation of the poppy in China, the decline of tea export owing

to the keener competition of Indian producers, have all tended to destroy the trade of Hongkong. Land is not enhanced in value; land sales have fallen off, and the (Chinese Customs) revenue in the nine months of the current official year falls behind that of the corresponding period of last year by four hundred thousand taels. Salaries have risen during the past five years from five to seven hundred thousand dollars. The unofficial members make out even a better case for reduction than the officials make out for an increase. Some time must elapse before the subject can be dealt with, and meantime there is much perturbation of spirit in the Lilliputian colony.

Reverting to the subject on the 25th March, our contemporary says—

The memorial of the unofficial members of the Hongkong Legislative Council, to which we drew attention recently, has been brought before Parliament. If we may take the reply of Mr. Sydney Buxton to mean anything at all, it appears that they are not likely to obtain any redress of their grievances. The memorial, which was dated January 12th last, was signed by all the unofficial members. When the Appropriation Ordinance, as the Hongkong Budget is termed, came before the Finance Committee, the main question debated was whether the salaries of the principal Civil Servants of the Colony should or should not be reduced to the scale in force in the Colony in 1890, or whether provision should be made at the enhanced rates which had prevailed during the past two years. But the official members were in a majority, as they always are in Hongkong, and as might be expected they would refuse to accept a proposal so detrimental to their own interests as a reduction to the former scale of pay. We pointed out at the time the memorial was signed upon that a strong case had been made out by the unofficial members. The salaries were enhanced on the strength of prospects only. It was believed that prices would go up, exports increase, and the revenues be greatly enhanced by the judicious manner in which the colonial finances had been laid out. But these dreams have proved to be made of the same fabric of which other dreams are woven. Though the colony was rich at the time, the increased salaries were a great burden, and there was no reason to anticipate a serious reduction in its financial position, that later came. The restrictive legislation against the Chinese in the Australian colonies and in America threatened the cultivation of the poppy in China, which diminished Hongkong's opium imports, and the decline in the export of Chinese tea owing to the competition of India with China, were the three causes which tended to the impoverishment of the Port. Land has not been so profitable as was anticipated; losses by exchange and losing speculations and the rule rather than the exception, and altogether Hongkong's finances are much less satisfactory than they were two years ago. General trade is worse—probably worse than at any other time in the history of the colony, according to Mr. Whitehead—and the imperial customs revenues for the first nine months of 1892 were four hundred thousand taels less than in the corresponding period of the previous year. Though the revenue has fallen off salaries have increased by over forty per cent. These facts are sufficient to justify the representations made by the unofficial members. They asked that an independent Commission, consisting of members of the Government and of the unofficial members, or at least of a majority of such persons, should be appointed with full powers to investigate and report on the cost of the administration. They further asked that, as in the past year the fact of their communications having been received was never voluntarily communicated to them, the reply of the Secretary of State should be forwarded to them direct. The reply which, Reuter informs us, was forwarded on Thursday, to the House of Commons, was that no reduction in existing salaries will be made, and the appointment of the Commission is under consideration. The salaries of future incumbents will, however, be reduced.

LEGAL AND ILLEGAL SPECULATION.

Probably a Ministry will get into office in this country some day, says the *Sunday Sunday Times*, which, being what it is, is impossible by any means to eradicate the gambling spirit from the brains of humankind, will endeavor to annihilate it by making certain forms of gambling illegal while permitting others, and will attempt to protect the fools from the rogues by placing the enormous speculation, which always must take place on sporting matters, under State supervision and perhaps racing club control. As an English writer puts it: "The State does not prohibit, or even refuse to sanction, all contracts based on chance. You may not play with safety, but with a crown or a new hat with safety in a public place, on the pure result of a horse-race, but you may with impunity wager £1000 within the sacred precincts of Tattersall's. You may not with impunity step into a tobacconist's shop and make a cash wager, or back your fancy on the totalisator, and the other party to the transaction being both liable to imprisonment, and you may step into Her Majesty's Post Office and take out a ten shilling money order, payable to 'Tattersall's' which, in the event of certain remote contingencies coming off, will return your stake and a few shillings more. You may gamble, bet, gamble, speculate without incurring the law in many other ways. For instance, you are permitted to wager that your wife dies within a certain period, or she does not live for ever, and if you live longer than she does you may recover the stake in a court of law, provided always that the other party to the wager is styled a Life Assurance Society. Further, as the writer previously alluded to remarks, you may send a ship to sea and bet that it never reaches its destination; and, provided the layers are styled 'underwriters,' you will get your money should that contingency be fulfilled. You may bet £1000 or £10,000 with a fire insurance office that some one will burn your house down inside the next twelve months, and this happening, will get the money, unless the other party to the bet proves that you or some one in your employ did the deed. Then you will be gaoled—for betting on a certainty. Or you may go to a church bazaar and put many half-crowns and half-sovereigns into a pool or raffle, and come away laden with tea-cosies and sofa-cushions, the result of your gambling transactions. The person who sent the money to the bazaar will smile on you, and the State, for their sake presumably, will pardon the offence. Or you may bet with a loud voice at the Mining Exchange that shares in the Bottomless Duffer Gold Mine will be worth less money in an unspecified period than now. If you are wrong, you may have to skip the country, not because you have committed an offence against the law in this wagering, but because through your failure to hand over the scrip, you have neglected to fulfil your share in a gambling contract. You may make one of a group who deposit £100 each in a bank, and on condition that the longest liver scoops the pool. You may bet in hard cash that some other individual will redeem a promise to pay a certain sum of money on or before a certain date, and the higher your opinion of his trustworthiness the shorter will be the odds you will be prepared to take against his failure to comply with the obligation. No one says you have committed an

offence. You are simply styled "bill-discounter." In all these directions you may speculate on game, and the State will not only refrain from discouraging you, but will in the direction of life assurance, fire insurance, tontines, share gambling, underwriting, bill-discounting, &c., even assist you to collect your earnings, thereby legalising and sanctioning gambling transactions. With Samuel Johnson, we would ask our readers to clear their minds of cant and ask themselves wherein lies the difference between gambling in the above-mentioned contingencies and that form of speculation that finds its vent in betting on the skill of jockeys and the speed of horses. Is there such a great difference that the State can justly pretend to ignore gaming of the latter kind? Do they not thereby place its votaries at the mercy of those unscrupulous scoundrels who are always ready to break any contract that is disadvantageous to themselves when there is no law to compel fulfilment? We have no hesitation in saying that racing clubs should be permitted to use the totalisator, subject to police supervision, as a means of raising revenue, subject to the payment of license fees, and that a portion of the fees obtained from the registration of lookers should go into the public purse. It is useless to pretend to ignore the race-betting fraternity, better far to grapple with the evil, and to make it like other forms of speculation, subject to State control, contributing to the revenue of the country.

EVOLUTION OF FASHIONS FOR WOMEN.

[Compiled by St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]
Bangs were first worn in the court of Louis XIV. Greek ladies had 137 different styles of dressing the hair. Corslets have been found on the waists of Egyptian mummies. Shoes with heels six inches high were worn at the court of Louis XIV.

In the reign of Louis XVI the hats of the ladies were 2 feet high and 4 feet wide. Gloves with separate fingers were unknown before the Twelfth century.

Sunshades, formed like the umbrella, were held over Roman ladies by slaves. Greek women wore bareheaded indoors and wore sandals when walking abroad.

Pockets in ladies' dresses first appeared in England during the reign of Edward III. From the Fourteenth to the Eighteenth century dressed dolls served as models of fashion.

All Greek girls dressed in white, colored goods being regarded as immodest for a maiden. The wide skirt, under the name of fardogals, first appeared in 1530 at the court of Francis I.

In the Fourteenth century blinding the hair with some preparation of sulphur came into fashion. During the Norman period in England ladies' sleeves were worn long enough to reach the ground.

According to Ovid, Roman ladies dressed their locks in eight leading styles, with numerous variations. Saxon ladies wore a gown reaching to the feet, and over it a capacious mantle covering the body and head.

During the reign of Henry VII unmarried women always wore their hair loose and flowing down the back.

Saxon ladies never appeared in public without the hood, which covered the hair and a large part of the face.

During the Sixteenth century all widows were required to dress in the plain robes worn by conventual nuns.

The Queen of Henry IV of France, on one great occasion, wore a dress sewn with 23,000 pearls and 3,000 diamonds.

Both Greek and Roman ladies painted their faces for white, using white lead; for red, the juice of a new unknown herb.

The head-dresses of 1776 were so large that ladies going to balls were forced to save their hair, to kneel on the floors of their carriages.

In 1264 a London priest preached against the fashion of ladies, which, he says, "trailing behind a woman a train as high as the altar."

The enormous panniers, like a bushel basket on each side under the skirt, were originated in England and adopted in France about 1710.

The head-dresses of the latter part of the Seventeenth century were often five feet high, set at lady's face appeared to be in the middle of her body.

Hankerbells were made fashionable by the Empress Josephine, who had bad teeth and held a hankerbells before her mouth when she laughed.

During the reign of Edward III a fashion was introduced of lacing the gowns of ladies at the sides, the garments being in two entire separate pieces.

About 1570, women adopted a kind of doublet, or breeches, to be worn under the gown, that might be more easily unbuttoned and straitened.

Early in the Fifteenth century a Paris firm annually sent to other parts of Europe over 25,000 dresses in the latest styles, to serve as models of fashion.

The Norman-English ladies dressed their hair in two long plaits, and, when nature was not liberal, lengthened the plaits with braids of wool, tow or horse hair.

In 1830 black masks were worn in public by ladies of all ranks. The mask was held in place by ribbons passed behind the ears, or by a glass button held between the teeth.

The big panniers of 1720 were worn with a "creeper," a built-up mass of linen cloth, gumball and folded, which appeared outrageously with the slightest movement of the wearer.

Steeple-pointed gowns, sometimes four feet in height, came into fashion in Italy and France in 1483. They fitted the head, ran to a sharp point above, and at the end the veil was fastened.

During the reign of Louis XV the ladies of French and Italian ladies were cut with so liberal a hand that the Pope intervened, and threatened the wearers with excommunication. The menace had no effect.

About 1430 enormous head-dresses came into fashion in England, France and Italy. They had horns standing out from the head sometimes more than two feet, and from these a veil depended which floated down the back of the wearer.

In 1585 the corpe-coupe, or corset, was a hard wooden mould, into which the wearer was compressed and suffered from the splinters of wood that penetrated the flesh. It took the skin off the waist and made the ribs rise up, one over the other.

In 1600 Elizabeth's wardrobe, according to the official list, contained 99 robes, 102 French gowns, 67 round gowns, 100 loose gowns, 120 kirtles, 136 foreparts, 125 petticoats, 95 cloaks, 32 sategarrets, 43 jupes, 85 doublets, 18 lapmanties, 9 pantioles and 27 fans.

In Spain, about 1630, the hoop-skirts became so monstrous that an edict was issued commanding their reduction, and ordering the commanders of households above the regulations.

The attempts to carry out the edict caused immense riots, and were finally abandoned.

The various styles of hair-dressing under Louis XVI were known as the cascade of St. Cloud, the windmill, the sheep and lamb, the hen and chicken, the dog and hare, the pea of the bell, the milkmaid, the hobble, the boater, the baronet, the crescent, the enigma, the desire to please, the turned-up calash, the treasure of the age, the frivolous bather, the rat, the drunken monkey, and the lover's snare, the last named consisting of a mass of curls, covered with powder, particles of which, deposited on the coat or shoulders of a gentleman, indicated the previous whereabouts of a lady's head.

the crescent, the enigma, the desire to please, the turned-up calash, the treasure of the age, the frivolous bather, the rat, the drunken monkey, and the lover's snare, the last named consisting of a mass of curls, covered with powder, particles of which, deposited on the coat or shoulders of a gentleman, indicated the previous whereabouts of a lady's head.

A SUBJECT FOR THOUGHT.

It is no simple matter to state in terms at all precise what forces are directly connected with the production of hale and happy old age. More certainly is involved in the process than mere strength of constitution. Healthy surroundings, contentment, and active, temperate and regular habits are most valuable aids. Hard work, so long as it is not carried beyond the limit necessary to permit of the timely repair of worn tissues, is not only harmless but a conducive circumstance. It is, in fact, by living as far as possible a life in accordance with natural law that we may expect to reap the appropriate result in its prolongation. Great care should be taken to protect the system against the changes which disease makes therein; coming misery casts its shadow before it and intimates its approach by various signs, as a feeling of general weakness, neuralgic pains, nervous headaches and rising of wind from the stomach, backache and lumbago, failure of vitality and gradual diminution of mental power and similar symptoms, all tend to show that general debility is increasing in the patient's system. Such persons should take notice of the experience of Mrs. O. Whitfield, 11 Coventry Place, South Melbourne, who for some years was afflicted with excessive nervous prostration, and who writes—"I have been suffering over four years with noise in my head, caused by a fright a few days after confinement. During the whole of this time, the least excitement would make me very nervous, and it was with great difficulty that I could do my household work, and have scarcely ever had a proper night's rest, being continually disturbed with terrible dreams. I tried many remedies and was also under medical treatment, but nothing did any good until a friend recommended Clements' Tonic. I took a large bottle and have much pleasure in testifying to the good it has done me. The noise in my head is removed and I can rest at night now, and am fully convinced that Clements' Tonic does all that is claimed for it, and I recommend it to all I come in contact with, suffering as I have done." Clements' Tonic is sold everywhere. Offices and Laboratories, 213 A'Beckett-street, Melbourne and at Sydney.

How to gain Flesh and Strength.—Take after each meal about a tablespoonful of Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. It is almost as palatable as milk and easily digested. The rapidly with which delicate children and sickly people suffering from weakness and wasting disease improve and thrive upon this diet is truly marvellous. As a remedy for *Consumption and Throat Affections and Bronchitis* is unequalled by any other preparation in the world. Any Chemist can supply it. A. S. Watson & Co. (Limited), agents in Hongkong and China.—*Advt.*

To-day's

Advertisements.

DOUGLAS STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI. THE Company's Steamship

"HAILONG." Captain Roach will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LARPAK & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 15th April, 1893. [466]

A. E. SKEELS & Co., Telegraphic Address "SOBRINOS," Hongkong, (A.B.C. Code 4th Edition.)

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS & GENERAL MERCHANTS.

No. 17, PRAYA CENTRAL, Under Messrs. Douglas Laprak & Co.'s Offices.

Messrs. A. E. SKEELS & Co. undertake Sales Privately, or by Auction, of any class of Goods or Property. Prompt Settlements Guaranteed. Immediate Cash Advances on Goods for Auction.

Cargoes received for Storage, Insurances effected.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1893. [170]

PUBLIC AUCTION OF A LARGE COLLECTION OF PORCELAINS, CURIOS, BRONZES, SILK EMBROIDERIES, &c., &c., &c.

ON WEDNESDAY next, April 19th, 1893, AT 2.30 P.M. SHARP.

AUCTION MART, 17, PRAYA CENTRAL, See Expresses.

A. E. SKEELS & Co., Auctioneers & Valuers.

17, Praya Central, Hongkong, 15th April, 1893. [468]

AUCTION SALE OF USEFUL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

OLEOGRAPHS, CHROMOS, &c., &c., &c.

AT THE AUCTION MART, 17, PRAYA CENTRAL, ON THURSDAY next, April 20th, 1893, AT 2.30 P.M. SHARP.

See Expresses.

A. E. SKEELS & Co., Auctioneers & Valuers.

17, Praya Central, Hongkong, 15th April, 1893. [469]

AUCTION SALE OF PHOTOGRAPHIC CAMERAS, CHEMICALS, AND SUNDRY APPARATUS, &c., &c., &c.

(on account of Liquidation.) 30,000 "LA ARRATOGNA" CIGARS, in good condition, unless disposed of privately.

AT THE AUCTION MART, 17, PRAYA CENTRAL, ON FRIDAY next, April 21st, 1893, AT 2.30 P.M. SHARP.

See Expresses.

A. E. SKEELS & Co., Auctioneers & Valuers.

17, Praya Central, Hongkong, 15th April, 1893. [470]

To-day's Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL CITY HALL.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of His Excellency the GOVERNOR.

IMPERIAL CHING LING FOO TROUPE OF MAGICIANS.

Doors open at 8.30. Commence at 9.

PRICES OF ADMISSION: Stalls and Dress Circle \$2.50 Back Seats \$1.00

LAST PERFORMANCE THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, at 9 o'clock.

Tickets may now be obtained at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, LD.

Hongkong, 15th April, 1893. [448]

"MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL. THE Steamship

"ENERGIA."

Stokes, Commander, will be despatched for the above Port on or about SATURDAY, the 6th May.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DODWELL, CARLILL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 15th April, 1893. [409]

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ORDINANCES 1865 and 1890.

AND IN THE MATTER OF THE BALMORAL GOLD MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the BALMORAL GOLD MINING COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at No. 1, Duddell Street, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 1st day of May, 1893, at NOON, for the purpose of considering and if thought fit passing the following resolution, that is to say:—That the Company be Wound-Up voluntarily under the provisions of the Companies Ordinances 1865 to 1890.

Dated 14th day of April, 1893.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

JNO. S. LAPRAK, Chairman.

[467]

For Sale.

LANSON'S CHAMPAGNE

LANSON PERE ET FILS AS SUPPLIED TO THE "GUARDS."

THIS CHAMPAGNE was selected for the CALEXANDRIA BALL in Shanghai.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co., Sole Agents, Hongkong and China.

13, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 14th April, 1893. [465]

THEY LEAD THEM ALL, THE CELEBRATED CALIFORNIA WINES,

from the well-known Vineyards of Messrs. KOHLER and VAN BERGEN, San Francisco, and JULIAN P. SMITH (Olivina) Livermore, California.

Guaranteed to be Pure and Unadulterated. Pure BLACKBERRY BRANDY and fresh Consignments of BARTLETT SPRING MINERAL WATER by each Steamer.

Prices forwarded on application to MACONDRAY BROTHERS &

Intimations.

NOTICE.
DIVING.

A N experienced man seeks an engagement as a DIVER, either as an "OPERATIVE" or in charge of a DIVING PARTY. Fully acquainted with all latest improvements in sub-marine craft. Telephone, Lamp-work etc.

Siebs and Gorman's apparatus (Double or single Pumps) can be provided.

Breakwater and Pier Work a Specialty.

The Salvage of Cargo and Removal of Wrecks undertaken in any locality.

References regarding work executed in the North Atlantic, Mediterranean and China Seas can be seen.

DETONATOR.

c/o Office of the Hongkong Telegraph, Hongkong, 28th March, 1893. [392]

DENTISTRY.

FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP AND MODERATE FEES.

M. R. WONG TAI-FONG, Surgeon Dentist, (Formerly articled Apprentice, and latterly assistant to Dr. Rogers), HAS REMOVED

TO THE BANK BUILDINGS, QUEEN'S ROAD, (Opposite Hongkong Hotel).

CONSULTATION FREE.

Hankow, 27th July, 1891. [124]

F. Blackhead & Co.,
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS,
and PROVISION MERCHANTS.
NAVY CONTRACTORS, &
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
No. 7, PRINCE CENTRAL,
HONGKONG.

SOLE AGENT FOR
HARTMANN'S RAHTJEN'S GENUINE
COMPOSITION for the
BOTTOMS OF IRON and STEEL SHIPS.
HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT for coating the
insides of STEEL SHIPS.

MOTOR LAUNCHES PATENT DAIMLER.
DAIMLER INDUSTRIAL MOTORS.
TRAMWAYS, COACHES and FIRE
ENGINES.

LIFE-BUOYS, LIFE-RAFTS, LIFE-BELTS.

to Board of Trade Rules.

ENGINEERS' and BLACKSMITHS' MACHINERY and TOOLS.

EVERY KIND OF SHIP'S STORES and REQUISITES ALWAYS IN STOCK

REASONABLE PRICES.

CARDIFF, AUSTRALIAN and JAPAN
COALS, supplied at the shortest notice to
Steamers at lowest market rates.
Hongkong, 21st October, 1892. [100]

QUININUM WINE

OF LABARRAQUE

unique preparation of this kind, approved by the Academy of Medicine of Paris, is the condensation of all the active principles of the Cinchona Bark. A few grammes of the Quininum produces the same effect as several kilos of Cinchona. (ROBQUEY, Professor at the School of Pharmacy of Paris.)

I sought for a long time a powerful tonic, I have found it in your Quininum which I consider as the restorative par excellence of weakened constitutions.

DR. GABRIEL.
The Quininum Wine of Labarraque is the most useful complement of Quinine in the treatment of fevers. Its effects are particularly remarkable in old fevers and in paludal cachexia.

In nearly all the Pharmacies, Manufacture, 19, rue Jacob, Paris.

Agents in Hongkong: A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

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Intimations.

CENTRAL HOTEL,
SHANGHAI.

THIS long established SELECT Family Hotel, situated on the Bund, facing the river, in the centre of the Settlements, has lately undergone extensive alterations, and is now fitted with the latest modern improvements, including Bath and Dressing Rooms ATTACHED to Suites and Single Rooms, with hot and cold water laid on, DOUCHE, SHOWER SPRAYS, etc., and heated to a comfortable temperature during winter.

SEPARATE ROOMS FOR PRIVATE DINNER PARTIES, &c.

The Electric Lighting now partly laid on will be completed during this year, 1893.

An Assistant will attend on Passengers by Mail Steamers.

N.B.—TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS—"CENTRAL, SHANGHAI."

F. E. REILLY,
PROPRIETOR.CARMICHAEL & Co., LD.
RAIN COATS & UMBRELLAS.
BUCKSKIN LEGGINGS.

PORPOISE-HIDE WATERPROOF BOOTS.

RACE GLASSES WITH SLING CASES.

CARMICHAEL & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 20th February, 1893.

TO BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITING

ORIZA-CREAM

WHITENS THE SKIN, IMPARTS TO IT THE TRANSPARENCY AND SMOOTHNESS OF YOUTHFULNESS.

Destroys Wrinkles

L. LEGRAND'S

ORIZA PERFUMERY

Inventor of the GENUINE and accredited preparation

ORIZA-OIL

11, Place de la Madeleine, Paris

TO BE HAD OF ALL TRUSTWORTHY FIRMS

KOECH'S PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE,

No. 30, STANLEY STREET.

BOARD AND LODGING, Per Day ...\$ 1.50

BOARD (TIFFIN and DINNER) Per ...\$ 25.00

Month [370]

Hongkong, 24th March, 1893.

PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE,

STAINFIELD'S—1, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.

VACANCIES FOR GENTLEMEN OR MARRIED COUPLES at Moderate Terms.

Mrs. STAINFIELD, Proprietress.

Hongkong, 31st December, 1892. [49]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED or UN-

FURNISHED ROOMS, with Board and

Table Accommodation.

Apply to Mrs. MATHER, 2, Pedder's Hill.

Hongkong, 28th February, 1893. [36]

HONGKONG TIMBER

YARD, WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS and LUMBER

Always on Hand.

L. MALLORY, Proprietor.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1891. [66]

Hotels.

PEAK HOTEL.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

THIS commodious and well appointed

HOTEL, situated at a height of 7,250 feet

above sea-level, having been leased by the

Proprietors of the "VICTORIA HOTEL," is

now OPEN and will be run in conjunction with

their HOTEL in Queen's Road, thus enabling

them to offer special inducements to Visitors and

Residents.

SUMMER RATES.

One person, per day,\$ 4.00

One person, per week,\$ 25.00

One person, one month,\$ 70.00

Married couple (occupying one room) per

day\$ 7.00

Married couple (occupying one room) per

week\$ 45.00

Married couple (occupying one room) per

month\$ 120.00

For full particulars apply to

VICTORIA HOTEL.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1893. [125]

THE SHAMEN HOTEL.

BRITISH CONCESSION, CANTON.

THIS FIRST CLASS HOTEL, admirably

situated within a few minutes walk of the

River Steamer Wharves, is now open to receive

Visitors.

The Bed-rooms are cool, airy and comfortably

furnished, and the spacious Dining Room, Sitting

Rooms, and accommodation generally will be

found equal to the best Hotels in the Far East.

The Table D'Hôte is supplied with every

luxury in season, and the cuisine is in ex-

cellent hands.

Wines, Spirits, Malt Liquors, etc., of the best

quality only.

A WELL APPOINTED BILLIARD ROOM.

A. F. ROZARIO, Manager.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1892. [127]

THE WESTERN HOTEL,

QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

OLD "BEN" PRESIDES.

A QUIET and COMFORTABLE HOME

FOR MEN OF THE

MERCANTILE MARINE.

The very best LIQUORS and ACCOMMODA-

TION.

They come as Strangers but leave as Friends.

BEN. FRANKLIN TAYLOR, Proprietor.

Hongkong, 28th March, 1893. [128]

Hotels.

BAY VIEW HOTEL.

M. OSBORNE begs to remind the Public

that every possible arrangement has

been made for the comfort and convenience of

Visitors to this popular Summer Resort. "BAY

VIEW" occupies the best situation on the

Shau-ki-wan Road, commands an excellent view

of the Harbour, and is always open to the cool

breezes from the Southward. Steam-launches

can at any time come alongside the jetty adjoin-

ing the spacious lawn.

The Cuisine is unvaried in Hongkong, and

only the best Brands of Wines, Spirits, Cigars,

etc., are kept in stock. Private Dinners or

Tiffin prepared in First-class style on the

shortest notice, and Meals can be served at all

hours.

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1893. [480]

THE BOA VISTA HOTEL.

BISHOP'S BAY, MACAO.

THIS HOTEL is situated on the sea shore

in one of the best and healthiest parts of

Macao, and commands an admirable view

facing the South. Its accommodation is un-

surpassed in the Far East.

Every comfort is provided for Visitors, with

an excellent Cuisine, and Wines, Spirits and

Malt Liquors of the best brands.

Hot, Cold, Showers and Sea Water Baths.

Large and well ventilated Dining, Billiard and

Reading Rooms, and a well supplied Bar.

A small Dairy is attached to the premises.

Mrs. MARIA B. DOS REMEDIOS, Proprietress.

20] Hongkong, 2nd May, 1893.

HAUENSTEIN'S HOTEL,

A MOY.

THIS First-class FAMILY HOTEL is

situated on the beach at KULANGSOO

and has First-class Accommodation for Visitors.

An EXCELLENT TABLE is kept, and

WINES, SPIRITS, and MALT LIQUORS of

the very best quality.

Terms Moderate.

R. HELLWIG, Proprietor.

Amoy, 1st September, 1892. [28]

TAKARADZUKA HOTEL.

ONE HOUR AND A HALF FROM KORE,

via NISHINOMIYA.

EXCELLENT CUISINE and CELLAR.